REGISTERED No. 79-1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,621.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. Howell, R. N. R., will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

	July 1873.		July 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave Pondicherry	24
,, Carwar	12	,, Madras	26
,, Cochin for Narrakal	16	,, Coconada	28
,, Alleppy	16	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Tuticorin	18	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Colombo	19	,, Gopalpore	30
,, Galle	20	,, False Point	31
,, Negapatam	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	Aug. 2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports when weather permits. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Hendrson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

	July 1873.		August. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSHIRE	4
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	4
,, Guadur	21	,, Koweit	4
,, Muscat	23	,, Bushire	6
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Linga	10
,, Linga	27	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Bahrein	29	,, Muscat	14
,, Gwadur	29	,, Guadur	16
,, Fao	31	,, Kurrachee	19
,, Mahamerah	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSHIRE	Aug. 1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Hendrson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship SUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Meaville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

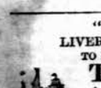
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 29TH JULY.



THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 tons, 250 H.P., (nominal), has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers only, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 5, 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without Food.
Suez	38	22	8	
Port Said	39	23	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (for shipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 9 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two before the date of sailing.

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to the Agents for the Line, or to the Secretary of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to FORBES & BARCLAY BROTHERS,

Bombay, 6th November 1871. Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the Hair falling off or becoming thin, promotes the growth of hair, causes it to grow on bald places, strengthens weak hair, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all articles under the same or similar names as spurious and worthless. Each bottle has a Green Wrapper instead of the Cork as heretofore. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of very inferior quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is a red ink one every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour is durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of unstimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,

HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals. Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 18th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (1,342 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 11th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th July, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain G. J. Ramor, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BARQUE MARIE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Auction Room, Meadow Street, No. 40, by order of the Consul of the Netherlands, on account of whom it may concern :—

The Barque Marie, bound from Bushire to Batavia, now lying in Bombay Harbour, built in Liverpool in the year 1847, of 548 Tons and copper-fasted, either together with all the inventory, consisting of boats, masts, sails, ropes, riggings, anchors, pumps, gigs, oars, tanks and all the other necessary stores belonging to the Barque or in separate lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The above Barque Marie is now on view, from this day.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 12th July 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned Goods, viz :—

An Invoice of Kerosine, Table, Hanging and Wall Lamps, of various descriptions, Globes, Chimnies, &c.

Glass and Plated Articles, Globe Lamps, Pictures in frames, Waterproof Suits, and other Sundry Goods, Bags of Corks, &c.

A quantity of Piece Goods, consisting of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, Dhoties, Chintz, Scarfs, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., in the premises of the late N. Fernandes, Esq., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at one o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the Household Furniture, &c., at the abovementioned place, the household furniture, such as chairs, dining tables, side board, screens, circular tables, English sofa and drawing room chairs, easy chairs, chiffoniers, pier tables, teapoys, 3 light and single hanging argand lamps and drops, camp cots, hanging and clothes presses, dressing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, half-backed couches, pairs of globe lamps, pictures, a square Pianoforte, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

An open-door Office Shigram, with lamps, cushions, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th July 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, John Moor and Sons, just landed ex Elgin.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of fresh Oilmanstores from Moor and Sons, consisting of mixed pickles, piccalilli, gerkins, French beans, White Labore beans, fresh salmon, Findon haddocks, kippered herrings and mackerel, fresh Ling marmalade, assorted soup, Oxford, Cambridge, Savoury and Bologna sausages, Aber cen pie, French butter, bladder, lard, strawberries in syrup, chocolate and milk and cocoa and milk, condensed milk, lactic in syrup, duck and green peas, American oysters, smoked, dried and collard ox tongues, ox tongues in jelly, assorted jams, green peas, carrots, condensed coffee, rodels, sardines, bottled rhub-rb and gooseberries, vanilla and orange cream, cherries in brandy, syrup and noyeau, greengages in noy au and brandy, lucca oil, parsley, marjoram, colouring for soups, essence of Reed Anchovies, Worcestershire sauce, mushroom ketchup, essence of anchovies, tomato sauce, essence of coffee, &c.

Orders from Messrs, Clubs, and private consumers will be registered.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 12th July 1873.

Just Published, by Messrs. BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, 20, King William Street, Strand, London.

THIRD EDITION, Post Free, 2s. 2d.

REVELATIONS of QUACKS and QUACKERY, by DETECTOR.

Reprinted from the *Medical Circular*.

"This Pamphlet constitutes a regular Quack Directory, by consulting which every young man may know where he may go if he wishes to get plundered and destroyed." " Buy, therefore, 'Revelations of Quacks and Quackery,' by Detector." —*Punch*.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, 1, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's. Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES

selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and expedition.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. .....D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, so lately made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, late Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and that the full strength of analysis by the first Chemists of the published. The real secret of the preparation have never been name, save Dr. Browne, therefore, that anything sold under the spurious imitation COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor COLLIS BROWNE was caller Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. CHLORODYNE. doubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL QUALITIES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy proves its power in all cases of pain, calms the system, restores quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves nausea, allays the most excruciating functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions, and sickness, vomiting, creating any of those unpleasant results of the body, whether opium. Old and young may take it at any time attending the use of requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its unfailing and unequalled cures, while medical men are unanimous in its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer,—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The next CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, 16th July, commencing at 6 P.M.

Admission by Tickets—Price ONE RUPEE each—obtainable from Mess s. SOUNDY, PRESLAUER, and Co., and Messrs. THACKER, VINING, and Co., or by payment at the Doors.

HERBERT COPE,
Honorary Secretary Organ Committee.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of 500 Tons, or any portion thereof, of well seasoned Moulmein and (or) Rangoon TEAK LOGS, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at once. The Logs to be sound and straight, and to be subject to the approval of the Undersigned.

Sealed Tenders, specifying the rate per ton of fifty cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Stores at Byculla, to be deposited at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, not later than THURSDAY, noon, the 17th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. MICHAEL,
Acting Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 14th July 1873.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at Delhi.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS in this Presidency for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by TREACHER & Co. during the past 12 months give confirmation of the unrivalled qualities which have gained it the eminent position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.),
Bombay and Poona.

N.B.—Messes, Clubs, and the Trade supplied on liberal terms.

THE INEXHAUSTIBLE MAGIC INKSTAND

(REGISTERED),

PRODUCING INK FOR EVERY-DAY USE FOR MORE THAN A HUNDRED YEARS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.

Four a small quantity of cold water into the smaller opening of the apparatus at short intervals until the fluid rises to a sufficient height in the larger aperture. Shake the Inkstand lightly for a minute or two, and then close it and let it stand for three or four hours. The Ink will then be ready for use, and, once produced, a further supply can always be obtained immediately (*in less than a minute*) simply by adding water as before.

NOTICE.—This little apparatus contains a chemical product unknown in the arts. The composition, which possesses remarkable colouring properties, is soluble in cold water; but by a peculiar arrangement in the interior the water dissolving the product can only pass off in a state, saturated with it, but without diluting the material or converting it into pulp or syrup.

The material resting like a sediment at the bottom having attained a certain degree of density, it remains stable, without precipitate, and the liquid, always limpid, constitutes an Ink of a doubly superior character, rivalling in all respects the best modern Inks.

DURATION OF THE MATERIAL.

The duration of the material in this apparatus is practically unlimited.

The quantity of the material contained in the reservoir would furnish many quarts of Ink if dissolved in as many quarts of water. In fact, experience has demonstrated that a quart of Ink would cover 36,000 quarto pages with fine and close writing. In other words, the Ink which proceeds from the Magic Inkstand would admit of writing 100 pages a day for a year, or 10 pages a day for ten years, or one page a day for a hundred years! But it is well to add that the possibility of utilizing every particle of this material is one of its special peculiarities.

The product, which is the object of our discovery, remains soluble and unalterable in spite of exposure to the air, contrary to other Inks which precipitate iron, or insoluble chrome flakes, by the absorption of oxygen; a precipitate which has to be thrown away and fresh Ink supplied. This cleaning of the inkstand and renewing of the Ink absorbs 99 one-hundredths of the Ink purchased, whilst our material remains always soluble, it being sufficient to add water to it, in order to dissolve and utilize it to the very last particle.

It will be understood that the only cause which can exhaust the Ink contained in the reservoir (except the using of it), is the constant evaporation of the water. But as it is sufficient in order to restore the Ink to its first density to supply the water lost by evaporation, one might affirm that the apparatus will furnish Ink till the last particle of chemical composition which it contains is exhausted, and that the quantity thus dissolved will furnish Ink sufficient, as above stated, to write a page every day during more than a hundred years.

PRICE IN CARDBOARD BOX, NETT Rs. 4.

THACKER, VINING, & CO..

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The Grimault Laboratories of this Firm situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention —

LERAS'

LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development is retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's appetite. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

PEPSINE,

DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the Peputes. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea of pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Cobahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

Agents :

BATEGATE & Co	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co	Madras.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay.

WANTED.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—WANTED, a LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL. Salary Rs. 200 a month, and Furnished Quarters. For full particulars apply by letter to the Secretary.

11, MIDDLETON ROW, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATION for FAMILIES and BACHELORS by DAY or MONTH. Rs. 100 upwards Monthly; Rs. 5 Daily. Gas and Water laid. Address Mrs. OAKES.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber, to ELECT a DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the room of Mr. JAMES MACALISTER, proceeded to Europe.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 9th July 1873.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE PATREE BRANCH.

On and after MONDAY next, 14TH JULY, the BRANCH LINE between VEERUMGAUM and KHARAGHORA will be OPENED for PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC, when Trains will leave Veerumgaum at 2-15 P.M., and Kharaghora at 8-25 A.M.

During the Monsoon Months, Trains will only be run on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, and Third Class Passengers only will be booked.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 8th July 1873.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, the 21st July 1873, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Director,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 7th July 1873.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, Ankleshwar, on MONDAY, the 21st day of July 1873, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Director,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 7th July 1873.

NOW READY—PRICE Re. 1,

"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY,"

By Major W. A. BAKER, R.E.

Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Press, or any Book-seller.

Also, "THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH," "THE TRINITY OF WORLDS," and "THE PERFECT MAN," at Eight Annas each.

DESCHAMPS AND COMPANY,

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE BOARD MAKERS, GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND MADRAS,

(Next to Sassoon's Buildings,)

INVITE the attention of the Public to their large STOCK of every description of FURNITURES for Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, Offices, Libraries, Billiard Rooms, Durbars, Churches, Messes, Clubs, Camps, &c., &c., &c.

Punkas of every description of the most efficient patterns for cooling Rooms.

An illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs, to be had on application.

DESCHAMPS & Co. have always ready Billiard Tables, Ivory Balls, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Billiard Cloth of the best description, spare Cushions, Indiarubber Cushions, Cement-Cuttegus, &c., Bagatelle Boards with and without Stand, Croquet sets of different kind, spare Mallet, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a great variety of best gilt Frames and gilt Mouldings, from 7 inches broad to ½ inch, for Oil Paintings, Photographs, &c.; also for Glasses. All kinds of Frames made to order.

Large Pier Glasses, 11 feet by 5 feet, 72 inch by 48 inch, 90 inch by 53 inch, Cheval Glasses, Looking Glasses in very rich gilt Frames of various sizes.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a large handsome collection of Fans from Paris and China of the richest patterns, and also sundry articles for Presentation, Birth-day, Marriages.

Rich Wall-papers with borders, for Durbar, Theatres, Drawing Rooms, Punkas, &c., &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have also Chintz, Cretonne, Silks, Damasks from Lyons, China Velvet, Brocaded Damask, Silk Reps, for State Carriage, stamped Morocco Leather, &c. &c.

Mosaic Pavements and Marble, white and black, and a great variety of sundries; also Garden Pumps new model, Patent Locks and Padlocks, Porcelain Knobs for half-doors, Portiere Nails, Curtain materials, Punka Wheels, Glass Insulator for Piano and Cots, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have also Ice Machines, new pattern, worked by the hand in the same manner as an ordinary pump. It takes 3 minutes to have 2 decanters of Iced water. Ice in blocks can be made at Rs. 250.

French Polish made by DESCHAMPS and Co., the best in India, with directions how to use it. They undertake repairing and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Bills of Tables, and Cots.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a large collection of Brussel and Velvet Pile Carpets, with borders to match, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per yard.

The large patronage DESCHAMPS and Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore and Vizianagram, &c. &c., makes them hope for a continuance of it for their new Establishment in this Presidency.

NOW READY—PRICE Rs. 30.

THE

INDIAN DIGEST:

A COM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 11TH JULY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London closed for the mail with very little difference in rates quoted during the week.

Government Securities are in demand at advanced quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 1/16 to 1s 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 11/16 to 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 5/16d. to 1s. 10 11/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 11/16d.
Do. demand 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99½
Do, demand..... 99½ to 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 230.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111½
Four & half per cent.' ... ...106½ to 106¾d.
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1906-07 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years, do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...92
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 9½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Mexican Dollars ... ...
Quicksilver—France Pieces ... ...
Witness—I deliver ... ...
That effect. The ... ...
There is not a ... ...
pointed out ... ...
Before the 4th ... ...
Police Court I ... ...
Prisoner No. 3 ... ...
When I was pr ... ...
That man tak ... ...
His and hand ... ...
Jan took out ... ...
Cent. This ... ...
Placed before ... ...
Seen taking ... ...
The police ... ...

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

There is still a considerable amount of business going forward is still notably small; but when a break in the monsoon takes place we look for more business. The William Asbury, the only ship with available space, engaged at £1-17-6. Mail steamer of the 15th has booked for London, loading at Kurrachee, and the ship Peeress, Kurrachee to London, at £2-12-6.

London	Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ... Wooden Ships ,, ... Myrabolams ..... Oil Seeds	£1 17s. 6d. £1 17s. 6d. £1 15s. 0d. nominal. 60 lbs. 0s. nominal. £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ..... Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Havre Cotton		£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...	Wheat ..... Seeds ..... Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. £2 5s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton .... Opium ..... Sailing Ships	Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta		Rs. 31 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and declining for Land and Spinning shares. Press shares quite neglected.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value P sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	87
23,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	776
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	271
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
10,000	284	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	180
20,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	120
10,000	200	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	235 xd
.....	£20	109-1/0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126 .
.....	£20	43-10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77,	Colaba Land Co.....	1,540
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	96
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	915 xd
1,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.....	2,000
370	1,250	all	90p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,445
878	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,730
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,155
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	345
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning.....	4,675
250	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,300
750	1,000	all	...	Jowraj Ballo Mills	1,180
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,265
975	1,000	a	10 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,225
200	2,500	all	60p.s.	Oriental	3,265
2,500	2,500	4	10p.s.	Royal	2,350
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	730
300	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,400
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,270
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New.....	375
500	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
800	1,250	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	5,100
350	2,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.....	2,500
150	6,000	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.s	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
300	1,000	all	200 p.s	Fremct Press Co	710
200	6,000	5,000	225 p.s	Hydr aulic Press Co.....	2,150
250	5,000	1,567	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	850
200	1,000	250	125 p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	720
128	2,500	all	250 p.s	Prince of Wales Press.....	1,900
200	1,000	250	...	Stanton's Press Co.....	600
400	850	750	135 p.s	Scinde Press Co.....	460
1967	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,100
150	850	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,850
450	**	..	...	Volkart United Press Co.	1,050

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ltd....	100
1,000	50	all	12½ ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday has, in consequence of the departure of the overland mail, been very small and prices, in the absence of sales, show no change. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,500 pieces Grey Madapollams 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. at Rs. 2 2 3
1,500 ,, ,, 32 in. 24 yds. 2¾ ,, at ,, 1 15 6
200 ,, Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 ,, at ,, 4 10 0

COTTON.

Owing to the dulness of the home market the ... continues very dull, and prices show a ... decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Purchasers are ... willing to buy to any extent, and consequently the business done yesterday is next to nothing. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee	at Rs. 190 to Rs. 193	
Ex Kah	at ,, 196 to ,, 197	
Ringnaghaut	at ,, 215 to ,, 220	
Broach M. G.	at ,, 205 to ,, 210	
Ehollera & Bhownuggur	at ,, 189 to ,, 192	
Sawgheer	at ,, 195 to ,, 197	
Comptah & Vingorla	at ,, 180 to ,, 182	

The undermention purchases have taken place yesterday :—

COTTON.

75 candies Dholleras & Bhownuggur.....at Rs. 191

YARNS.

1,000 Turkey Red No. 16's to 40s .....at 20¾ as. per lb.

METALS.

300 cwt. Steel in Tubs .....at Rs. 10 per cwt.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Esmail	Jones	Calcutta, April 30.
11	Calcutta	Henderson ...	Bussorah, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Africa ..... Travancore (s).....	Ranphanit ... Eastley	Zanzibar. Aden and Suez.

The steamer Calcutta, to the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel, s, 1 hogshead port wine, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Virago, s, 1 case champagne, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 51 cases ginger wine, Pestonjee Eduljee Mehta; 50 cases sherry wine and 110 cases port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co; 50 cases candles, Pestonjee Eduljee Mehta; 50 casks beer, M and E Bejunjee; 15 casks blacking powder, Mohame l Jamloodin; 200 kyts iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

Urbino, 6 cases whiskey, Bouneville and Sibille.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 5 cases port wine, Bouneville and Sibille.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 20 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11.

Way, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Wyndham, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on leave, to England.
Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.
Harman, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Curtis, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Gilbert, Captain, 49th Regiment, on leave, to England.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cashmere, 31 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 70 bales cotton, M M Bhimji and Co; 70 bales cotton, Jeejeebhoy, Cassels and Co.
Lismore, s, 10 [illegible] Nassey; 1 bale cotton, Lyon [illegible] Cassels and Co; 90 bales cotton, Ajax Mahomed Bowkan.
Virago, s, 35 bales cotton, Sir C. Forbes and Co; 47 bales cotton, Lachmidas Bandas; 1 bale cotton, Jeejeebhoy Ambaidas.
Arabian, s, 40 bales wool, Framjee Cowasjee Bomanjee Cangree.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong, s, 3 cases gum, Lookmeedass Vundrawundas and Co; 37 chests opium, Bhimsen Dwarkadass; 5 chests opium, Ramnath Jugnath; 34 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 14 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 17 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy; 25 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw and Co; 21 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Co; 101 chests opium, Bandi Sesoon and Co; 7 chests opium, Jugonath Roopjee; 20 chests opium Tarachund Sittaram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong, s, 24 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee: 6 chests opium, Vullubram Hemchund; 12 chests opium, Mugunlall Purbhoodass; 10½ chests opium, Nanchund Javarechund; 28 chests opium, R Dunjeeshaw and Co; 37 chests opium, B and A Hormarjee; 5 chests opium, Rugnath Jugnath; 4 chests opium, Vithuldass Muncharam; 15 chests opium, Vanichund Joeta; 24 chests opium, Ardaseer Burjorjee Mody and Co; 4 chests opium, Jugnath Ramjus; 16½ chests opium, Beenodiram Balchund; 15 chests opium, Chimondass Jewraz.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 8.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr. H Newman, Acting Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of the Kistna District, privilege leave for two months and twelve days under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. A L Lister, Acting Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of South Arcot, privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days from or after the 20th July 1873, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. E C Johnson, Acting Special Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 1st proximo, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J W Rundall, District Engr, Tinnevelly, is granted two months privilege leave, in supersession of the leave granted in the *Gazette* of the 27th May.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has confirmed the appointment made by the Hon the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Mr. H J Tarrant, barrister-at-law, to be Clerk of the Crown, with effect from 1st June 1873.

Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), Mr. James Thompson, Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Arcot, is appointed to be a Mag of the 1st class and to exercise the powers conferred on Magistrates of that class by Notification of 1st Jan. 1873.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 7 Act III of 1871 (the Towns' Improvement Act) the Governor in Council hereby appoints Maj Archibald T Baldwin, Offg Depy Asst Qrmr-Genl, Coded Districts, to be a Town Commissioner for carrying out in the Town of Bellary, in the Bellary District, the purposes of the said Act, in the place of Major W H Whitlock, who is leaving the station.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj-Genl Henry William Blake, Comdg. the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to be a Lay Trustee of the Chaplaincy of Secunderabad.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K F Nordmann, Asst Engr of the 1st grade, to be Ex Engr of the 4th grade, vice Mr. L W Payniter, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Capt and Depy Commy H Bailey, Asst Engr of the 1st grade, to be Ex Engr of the 4th grade, vice Mr. F O'Hatigan, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Col Crawford Cooke, of the S C (temporary Brig Genl) to be a Brigr-Genl to complete the establishment, with effect from the 20th July 1873, vice Brig-Genl J Kitson, permitted to resign.

Capt E S Berkeley, of the S C, Sub-Asst Commy-Genl 2nd class, to act as Sub-Asst Commy Genl 1st class; and Capt R A Bruce, of the S C, Sub-Asst Commy-Genl 3rd class, to act as Sub. Asst Commy-Genl 2nd class, during the absence on sick leave to Coonoor of Capt G S B Hewetson, Offg Sub Asst Commy General 1st class, or until further orders.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

General List Cavalry—Lt William Baunatyne Warner, to be Capt by bt, from the 1st July 1873

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt-Col A E Bowen, of the S C, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868 and to embark from Madras.

Maj A R McMahon, S C, Depy Commr British Burmah, on private affairs for eleven months and eleven days, under the Regulations of 1868, being the residue of the furlough (not enjoyed) of two years on medical certificate granted to him in G O G 18th April 1871 No 94.

Lt J F Forward, of the Royal Engr, Ex Engr 4th grade, Godavery, on furlough on medl certificate for 18 months, under the Regulations of 1868 and to embark from Madras.

With reference to the Genl Orders issued by the Govt of Bombay Dep Genl, dated respectively 18th and 27th August 1872, permitting Capt H K O'Grady of the SC, 1st Wing Sdns 15th Regt N I, and Asst Surg F R Paterson, of the Madras Medical Establishment, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, those officers are granted furlough, on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt F J Baynes, of the Ben S C, Asst Commr British Burmah, is granted an extension of leave in India, for two months, on medical certificate.

The Medical Fund Annuities of July 1873 are granted as follows :—

To Surg Maj A Hunter, M D, a retired Surg Maj in India, a member on small annuity from the date of payment of minimum or from the date of retirement from the service whichever may be the latest, provided both the events take place on or before the 31st August 1853.

To retired Surg J Macdonald, the sick small annuity from 1st July 1873.

To Vety Surg J Thacker, the liberate do from the date of payment of minimum or from the date of retirement from the service whichever may be the latest, provided both the events take place on or before the 31st Aug 1873.

LEAVE—

Maj Genl L Barrow, C B, 6 months, sick certificate.
Lieut Col J G. Palmer, 3 weeks, private affairs.
Major F G Hankin, 6 months, sick certificate.
Col A Cannan, 4 months, sick certificate.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	July 18	... 3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 19	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 16	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
China	,, 14	... 4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 11	... 3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussarpa, Kulpoorna, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Kutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; a S A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the northeast line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bundar. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ annas, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 3 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year.....	*ditto* ..... ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ..... ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ..... ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ..... ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TARLECKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KOHT & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA LEGER SWEEP.—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A., Hon. Secretary.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Application and remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Murree.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HALL—July 7th, at Poona, Mrs. A. C. Hall, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RIDINGS—June 30th, at Vizianagram, Madras, the wife of Surgeon James S. Ridings, M. D., 12th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

WAUCHOPE—July 1st, at Murree, the wife Captain R. A. Wauchope, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FERGUSON—July 8th, at Allahabad, D. W. Ferguson (firm of Shirreffs and Ferguson), of apoplexy.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873.

INTELLIGENCE from China gives us good reason to hope that the long reign of obstinate exclusivism in that country is about to come to an end, and that we may now look forward to a rapid course of progress. First, we learn that the long-contested audience question has been satisfactorily settled, and to-day we publish a London telegram stating the belief that a railway is about to be constructed between Peking and Teintsin! With the Emperor giving audience to the representatives of the Western Powers, and a railway to the administrative heart of the Empire, what changes may we not reasonably look forward to in the next few years! It is well-known that the youthful Emperor's mind is not devoid of liberal ideas—that in fact he is more liberal-minded than might be expected in one brought up as he has been—and that the Conservative party have for years had to encounter increasingly strong opposition from the "Party of Progress," which is composed of men who have had some experience of foreigners and are favourable to Western ideas and the forming of friendly relations with what the other party consider barbarians. To the personal inclination of the Emperor, backed by the increasing strength of the Party of Progress, we no doubt owe the concession of free audience to the foreign representatives, and now that the Emperor can receive personal impressions from the representative Ministers of England France, America, and other countries, we may expect that the mind of His Majesty will rapidly receive a flood of new ideas which will be of the greatest benefit to so Conservative a country as China. Then the overbalancing weight of the Party of Progress—for that party seems now to have far more influence than the Conservatives—will enable the Emperor to carry out any liberal schemes notwithstanding all the opposition of the old exclusionists.

The telegram we publish to-day reports that a meeting has been held at Stafford House, with the Duke of Sutherland in the chair, to discuss a proposition to subscribe £60,000 for the purpose of making a present of a short railway to the Emperor of China, so as to demonstrate to His Majesty the utility of railways, and that it was resolved not to proceed with the subscription list because of a "rumour" that arrangements had actually been made for the construction of a railway from Teintsin to Peking. Though the word "rumour" is here used, the meeting must have had convincing assurances that arrangements had been made for the construction of such a railway: had it not been assured that such was the case it would not have stopped action in the matter, for it was really in earnest, so much so, that many donations had been promised and an influential committee appointed to take the preliminary steps. As to the wisdom of making a present of a railway to the Emperor we say nothing, but every one must feel it to be a healthy sign that either the Chinese themselves are going to make a line to Peking, or that private enterprise has been allowed to arrange for its construction. We do not know what special traffic may be expected on this line of about 70 miles of railway, but the rail will have as a competitor the native boats on the Peiho. The traffic, however, between the sea and a great city like Peking will doubtless be sufficient to enable the directors to show a good dividend; and the moral effect upon the Chinese and the Court at Peking will be probably greater than we can well imagine.

WE now proceed to consider the important heads "Manures" and "Crops," left over in our notice, the other day, of Mr. Robertson's lecture on Indian Agriculture. The lecturer warned his hearers against being led away by the fallacious idea of certain otherwise practical men at home, who, arrested at the astonishing results of thorough tillage, have jumped to the conclusion that the mechanical cultivation of the soil is everything. These men profess to believe that, especially when the land is *steam*-ploughed, organic manures may be dispensed with. The obvious oversight in this hasty conclusion, which has been apparently demonstrated by figures, is that thorough and deep cultivation brings to the surface a rich subsoil, which, of course, will show most of the usual results of manuring, till a succession of crops has exhausted it of its abundant store of plant food, and reduced it to the same infertile condition as the surface soil with which it has been prematurely compared. The *principle* which, once clearly apprehended, fortifies the mind against the most specious arguments of this nature, is, to quote Mr. Robertson, that the cotton, grain, etc., produced and gathered for the market, represent so many pounds of lime, magnesia, phosphoric acid, potash, and other matters, which *must* be restored to the soil if it is to continue bringing forth remunerative crops. Various means may be employed for extracting every particle of this nutriment from the soil, and so postponing the time when the inevitable deterioration of the crops will take place. But however rich the soil, the nutriment *must* eventually be exhausted, and will require to be restored. Referring to the at present apparently conclusive experiments of one of these English farmers who exaggerate the effects of thorough tillage, Mr. Robertson says, "a time "will come when he must use organic manures." *Organic*, because this gentleman employs *mineral* manure in the form of superphosphate of lime, which of course is only a partial restoration of what the plants are exhausting. About this explanation of the science of manuring the native cultivator knows nothing. Of the advanced principles of agriculture handed down by his enlightened forefathers two thousand years ago, he retains but two, which have become reduced to simple practices, and are blindly followed without the least regard to their applicability or non-applicability under different circumstances. One of these is to leave his land fallow for a season, so that natural agencies may to a meagre extent restore the exhausted plant-food. The other is an irrational practice which we wonder escaped notice in the lecture. It is to burn fresh straw or stubble, till the carbon so essential to plants has been consumed, and then strew the *ashes*, consisting principally of lime and potash, over the fields. Though a great part of the soil of the Deccan is almost destitute of carbon, the native cannot be got to use vegetable manure without thus depriving it of its most valuable ingredient; nor animal manure, which in general is more important than vegetable, in any form at all, if we except the custom prevalent in the island of Bombay and other places along the coast, with regard to certain crops only, of covering the *surface* of the fields with putrid fish, which is of value as a manure only for its phosphates, and is in the last degree objectionable on account of the highly offensive and pestilential odour it diffuses over the whole neighbourhood. Ordure, stable sweepings, and other animal refuse, are left to be sources of malaria and disease in the vicinity of every town and village, though Providence has wisely ordained that when removed out of sight they become rich fertilizers of the soil; and, in lieu of these, an *additional* nuisance in the shape of rotten fish is created, and one whose value as manure at the best is but small. Such is the perversity of ignorance! One of the richest general manures which can be employed, and one at present procurable for the mere cost of carrying it away, are the refuse and sweepings of which a heap lies perpetually at some spot on the outskirts of every native village. The admixture of animal matter in this species of manure adds greatly to its fertilizing power, and protects the vegetable part from the white ants, which, at least in the lighter soils, immediately devour all stubble which has been used as manure before it was thoroughly rotted. While, in this country, the richest manures in such abundance are totally neglected, it is instructive to hear Mr Robertson telling that our farmers at home are beginning to feel that it is rather expensive to apply a manure containing *costly* ammonia, potash, phosphoric acid, &c., when perhaps only potash is needed; and that extensive factories are being established for the purpose of preparing fertilizers for *special* crops, containing the equivalents for the mineral matters removed by a crop of wheat, barley, hay, turnips, &c., as the case may be. The time when it will be possible to say this of India is a great way off. At the present day the prospect seems blank enough of getting the ryot to employ refuse as manure at all, or of teaching him that manure must be incorporated with the soil, and not spread over its surface. The extent to which the soil of this country is capable of being fertilized, or, which is an honester way of putting the same truth, the degree of exhaustion in which the ryot is content to cultivate it, is almost incredible. In no instance has Mr. Robert Elliott's eccentricity carried him more wide of the fact, than when he asserted that this was naturally a poor and infertile country, excepting for weeds and forest trees. Perhaps he is also of opinion that corn and pulse would grow luxuriantly enough in a wild state; that it is only to the highly cultivated, edible seed that the soil has an antipathy which neither tillage nor manure will ever overcome. The exact reverse is the case. The farther we move from the tropics the greater become the difficulties under which cultivation can be carried on; and if an English colony were to settle as cultivators in India, we really believe that the improvement of the crops would reach the state now attained in Europe in far fewer generations than ever was done or could be done in a northern climate. But it is not in the constitution of the ryot's mind to change his ways or act contrary to his prejudices. Some fifteen or twenty years ago, a gentleman at one of the stations in the Deccan, having in his employment a *mallee* of more than average intelligence, tried to convince him by actual demonstration of the advantages of the use of rotten manure. He first pointed out to the *mallee* that each stalk in an ordinary field of juwaree or cholum bore but one ear, and that the ear contained about five hundred grains of juwaree. He then procured a basketful of refuse of the kind we have indicated, and, in the presence of the *mallee*, dug up a spot in his garden to a depth which not a little astonished the native, and then thoroughly mixed up the manure with the earth. On the spot so prepared a few picked grains of juwaree were sown. The plants came up in due time, stout and vigorous, and produced, some two, some three, ears on every stalk,—ears large and healthy beyond anything the *mallee* or his grandfathers had ever seen or heard of. When the corn grew ripe, the best specimen was cut and the grains counted. The first ear contained three thousand seeds, the second five hundred; the third was not examined. When the *mallee* had got over his amazement, he rem

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

Just a word about economy in some Government offices! I hear that in certain departments an envelope has to be made for every letter sent out; and I believe that this is true, for at this moment I have before me a notification which was brought in a rough brown paper envelope on which the splashes of gum are not dry yet. With trembling I venture to ask if it would not prove cheaper if decent envelopes were used, putting aside altogether the respectability which is traditionally connected with Governmental communications. By the present plan some clerk's time must be wasted in envelope-making, and probably a good deal of gum meets a similar fate in consequence of the reckless spirit stirred up within the breast of the aspiring penman by the imposition upon him of duties so ignoble. Now-a-days a thousand note-paper envelopes can be had for Rs. 5; probably the heads of the Government departments which stick to the rough-made brown covers imagine that the price is Rs. 500.

"Rommany Rye" confesses him or herself ashamed of leading articles which a Hindoo clerk might be proud to have written. What, then, must have been that superior person's sensations last Monday, when in the four anna edition of his paper a leading article appeared in which the most astonishing powers were conferred upon prepositions and conjunctions? More than one of the former have preserved their governing power by the surrender of all connection with what goes before, while conjunctions not unfrequently couple unlike moods and tenses. In one instance I find half of a sentence, with only a vain promise of the other half; and a singular nominative acting as agent to a plural verb is a common occurrence. This wonderful leader could surely not have been written by "Rommany Rye," whose superiority, from grammar to habitual sneering at woman-kind, is acknowledged by everybody who gives himself a thought about the matter.

That was an amusing remark which the *Indian Statesman* made the other day about the title of Major Baker's last pamphlet. The *Statesman* says that when he received the pamphlet, and saw the name, "The Mysteries of Iniquity," he very naturally expected some startling departmental disclosures. It seems to me that Major Baker is quite a dangerous man to have in the Public Works Department. He has fixed the end of the world, or something like it, for the 9th April 1875. Now, it is possible that the Major, if he be a stern believer in his own wisdom, will endeavour to prevent public money being wasted in giving to buildings or other works a stability greater than that which is necessary to make them exist for more than two years. Indeed, is it not possible that Major Baker's views have already had a bad effect by permeating largely the Public Works official mind all over India? We know how the Saugor Barracks have come down; we know the melancholy condition of many another public work in this country; but I do not think that, in condemning the officers who were connected with these unfortunate affairs, we took into consideration that they may have been expecting an early millennium, or at all events a condition of things in which strong buildings could be of very little use. If we want to have durable erections for our money, certainly engineers with startling views upon the nearness of the end of all things should not hold high positions in the Public Works Department.

The Towers of Silence Riot case has been remarkable for very long examinations, cross-examinations, bullying, and displays of bad temper. Mr. Mayhew's mild profundity is not very dangerous to anybody; but Mr. Anstey's style is remarkable for an acerbity the vials of which are poured forth upon everybody around him—judge, witness, or counsel for the prosecution. He has already succeeded several times in getting the worst of encounters with Mr. Justice Green, and I believe it is quite true that there was a scene between him and Mr. Ferguson the other day in Chambers in consequence of a verbal passage-at-arms which had occurred in Court in which Mr. Ferguson's veracity had been alluded to by Mr. Anstey in very ambiguous terms. I think Mr. Souter has been unfairly treated by Mr. Anstey. Several times did I hear him allude to Mr. Souter as "Sowter" in a most contemptuous way, as if the Commissioner of Police were a dog and not a gentleman. This occurred in the examination of Mr. Souter's own subordinates, and I trust that Mr. Anstey's rudeness may not have the effect of teaching Mr. Inspector Brown or Mr. McDermott to be insolent to a man whom Bombay regards with gratitude for the efficient manner in which he has guarded her interests with his well-trained body of police. Yet Mr. Anstey's treatment of Mr. Souter was calculated to be subversive of all discipline. It is a pity that none of the witnesses to whom Mr. Souter was thus disrespectfully spoken of had the nous to make references to Mr. Anstey as "Anstey." A repetition of "Anstey," "Anstey," "Anstey," might have taught the great barrister a negative lesson in the art of courtesy.

The name of Mr. Hurrychund Chintamon, the progressive Hindoo, is again before the public. A short time ago he was the means of profoundly agitating the Purbhoo community by going to England, and when he returned they outcasted him. He left for England again in yesterday's mail-steamer; but this time he was not alone, as Mrs. Hurrychund Chintamon, his two children, and several servants accompanied him. When I read his name in the passenger list I thought that poor Hurrychund had been so persecuted here that he had resolved to find in England that freedom which his own castemen had denied to him in his own country. But I hear that he has gone to England, not from motives which would be a worthy theme for sentiment, but because he is an emissary of the Gaekwar's. The Sona community can even give the exact amount which he has received as a retainer from the Misruler of Baroda, and if it be correct (Rs. 14,000 as a lump sum and Rs. 600 a month)—why, it is a very nice sum, and Hurrychund is a very fortunate person in getting it. It is said pleasd is to assist Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee in the the Gaekwar's cause at head-quarters Hurrychund Office. The departure of Mrs. first event of the arkable in this, that it is the this side of India that has ever occurred on have left Bengal for Eu ve ladies, I believe, chund has the distinction of, but Mrs. Hurrysher sex and race in Bombay Prong the first of had the temerity to trust herself to who has "black water." For her own sake, I the vast is pretty; but whether she is or not, she she to be "lionessed" by our countrywomen. my mind Mrs. Hurrychund is as great a wonder as the Shah of Persia, and I hope that her example of pluck and enterprise may be followed by some of her enlightened sisters in Bombay.

As Bombay is just as well off, so far as seeing beasts of the forest is concerned, as an English town that has no menagerie, it is an event of more or less importance when it is favoured with the presence of some distinguished republican of the jungle. Thus the shipment of tigers, lions, panthers and such like gentry is chronicled in the newspapers; and perhaps I may be excused for referring to a pair of leopard cubs which Mr. Remfry, of Hamilton and Co.'s, has disporting in his establishment at this moment. They are about as big as mastiff pups a month old, and as "amoosin little cusses" as Artemus Ward's kangaroos. They are rather clumsy, and in their gambols do not show half the grace of any one of Tabby's kittens. Their heads are very large, and so "wobbly" that a sudden movement of these appendages from one side to the other overbalances them, and down they go. Such misfortunes naturally cause them to growl. I mean what they doubtless think is a growl, although after all it is not much to boast of, being only a something between the mew of a kitten and the bark of a very small dog. They are passionately addicted to climbing, and attack any height not more than a foot high with the greatest intrepidity. To be sure this habit leads them into a mess occasionally, the proof of which is that their little noses, upon which they have fallen repeatedly, have had all the skin knocked off the tips, and other parts of their bodies are sadly bruised. They are also fond of running after people's feet, and it is a supreme moment of delight to them when they catch sight of the naked toes of the little native boy who looks after them. Fortunately for him they cannot run quickly. From youth and the difficulties of feeding them they are very weak, and their mode of procedure in an average specimen of their bolts at the said toes is somewhat thus—they start side by side and amble on nicely for 2 feet 6 inches; then some one of their cactilaginous limbs gives way and they tumble, very likely against each other, in which case they tumble over each other again, and snarl and bite and scratch; mindful, however, of the object for which they started, they get up and make another rush for the toes; this time their impetus may carry them on without falling for three feet, but then they go down again, and once more are folded in each other's embraces in their former affectionate manner; with their third rush they reach the toes, which they instantly commence to gnaw; disgusted, however, that all their endeavours to bite prove ineffectual, they vacantly contemplate the boy's trousers for a second or two, and then, as if suddenly struck by one of the happiest thoughts in creation, spring at them with all their might; by tooth and claw they climb well enough as far as the knee, but there their strength fails them, and they tumble backwards with a disappointed growl and a softish bump. When they recover themselves they sit upon their haunches and morosely lick their injured parts with a half-comic air of philosophic resignation to the inevitable. How to feed them has been a question of great anxiety to the proprietor. They are too young or too saucy to lap, and feeding leopard cubs with a spoon is a serious joke. Indeed it is so serious that Mr. Remfry has endeavoured to shirk the duty by several devices. Struck with an advertisement about the "Mamma Infant's (Patent) Feeding Bottle, which from its unequalled properties of simplicity, convenience, and comfort is incomparably superior to any substitute previously introduced, and must at once commend itself to mothers and to all entrusted with the care of infants"—struck with this, I say, and rashly oblivious that the Feeding Bottle was only spoken of as commending itself to mothers and all entrusted with the care of infants, he purchased one of the patent feeding bottles for his cubs. He was punished for his temerity; never was failure more complete; the "little beggars," as he thenceforth] feelingly described them, bit through the mouth-tube and spilt the milk. He next resolved to obtain the services of a milch-goat. But once more failure sat upon his kind endeavours, for the cubs bit the goat, and never for a moment thought of sucking her. The poor goat could scarcely be held quiet when they were brought near her; but when she found that they were ungrateful enough to attempt to swallow her teats, her feelings overcame her and she broke away. A dog with pups was next introduced to them, but she refused even for a moment to confuse them in her mind with her own family, and all endeavours to implant in her the feelings of a parent for the spotted little brutes were unavailing. And so the feeding spoon had to be resorted to once more, and at daily periods now the interesting spectacle may be seen of leopards being taken upon a gentleman's lap, their mouths forced open, a spoon and pap thrust down their throats, and the pap returned in a shower, followed by certain objurgatory remarks on the part both of leopards and of feeder.

You were right when you said that the rain on Thursday night brought the football match to an ignominious termination. I was on the ground, armed with a huge umbrella; also with spectacles, if you will permit a man to say he could be armed with spectacles. I watched the players take to the field; a fine company they were—broad-chested, strong-limbed, and supple, all of them. I saw the Public School men

"Bind their sacred cinctures round ther breasts."

The quotation is from Pope, and is not strictly accurate inasmuch as the Schoolmen simply girded a red rag about their loins, but I hope you are not going to be fastidious about quotations, which must suffer hardships in this world as well as anything else. I also saw the Worldly men put on their Yellow rags. My sympathies lay with the World—not so those of an old lady who was standing near me, who would persist in telling me that she loved the Public School men for the sake of her little son Billy. The game was about to commence. "My son Billy was at Rugby," said she, "and he was one of the cleverest boys that ever was sent to that renowned estab——" I called her attention to the fact that Peile the Elder had just made a very good kick-off on behalf of the World. "O yes," said she, "a very good kick indeed; but Billy, when he was a little boy was so like his father about the nose and his eyes, while I am not sure that even at the back of his head there was not a great, I might almost say remarkable, resemblance——" Hoping to draw her attention from the recollection of Billy, I pointed excitedly with my umbrella to the far-off corner of the ground, and said, "By Jove! look there; with the wind intheir favour the Reds have borne down the hosts of the World, and now they have got the ball into a hot scrimmage near the goal. And see there," I said, still following the players with my umbrella, and making sure that I should hear no more about Billy now, "just look at that; the Reds have actually compelled the Yellows to touch down behind their own goal." She appeared to be intensely interested, first looking at the point of my umbrella and then carefully following the line indicated, until her eye beamed through her eye-glass full upon the players. Joy! Little Billy is forgotten. But suddenly turning towards me she said, "Do you see that player in the blue woollen jersey—that stout, handsome young man?" I did. "Well," said she, "I can assure you I never saw a stronger resemblance to my son Billy when he was in his third year at Rugby. Ah! I remember well that day when he came into the drawing-room and said, 'Mama, I have just polished off Socrates, and I'll easily do the same to the Anabasis.' Well do I remember my telling him not to hurt anybody; well do I remember him looking in my face with a peculiar smile just like the one which has now settled on the face of that player in the blue jersey. Well do I——" "My dear Mrs. Clemency," said I, "I must be off; the rain is coming." "*Au revoir*," said she with a motherly smile, and I rushed from the side of her gharry with a determined satisfaction which was amply shown by my energetic digging my umbrella into the ground. Glad I had been relieved of episodes about "my son——." I watched the game from the top of the seat, where I am told that my figure and umbrella, as seen against the dull sun-lit clouds in the horizon was a sight to be remembered with envy. I saw that the Yellows might kick how hard they chose, but nevertheless the ball was blown back upon them; I saw Murray make a good run or two for the sake of Rugby; Peile collared and laid low in grand style by Bowman, who caught him round the waist; Cope, McIvor, Branson, and Cartwright strong as lions on the "mills." I saw the rain descend in torrents. I also saw that notwithstanding this a determined World, and no less desperate Public Schools, scorned to fly for shelter, though trousers clung limp to limbs; jerseys stuck clammy to backs and chests; boots squirched at every step; noses, hair, and eye-brows were Arethusian in their display of pearly beads of liquid. When the rain quick and quicker beat in the faces of players, I saw them, still undaunted, rushing hither and thither like sprites in the gloom which was created by the storm. When the pebbly blinding rain was rattling on their faces, I saw parties of two's and three's rush to the opposite side of the field to where the ball was: and more than one scrimmage did I notice in which the players kicked and struggled and panted when there was no ball there to kick at. A rift in the clouds gave a little light, and the players concentrated themselves round the ball and laughed at how the rain had *scattered* them. The ground was now a swamp, and dangerous to run upon. Bovey I saw badly thrown; Branson nearly choked; Peile also earthed. Still blown with favouring gales the Reds preserve their advantage. Peile gets hold of the ball and runs; he dodges first one, then another of his enemies; but ere he can reach the goal he is held fast; the Reds come up to the rescue with a roar; the Yellows resist with equally musical sounds; the ball dribbles out from the scrimmage; a Red kicks it—not, however, over the goal bar, but along the ground to Campbell, who touches it down and saves the honour of the World. At this point the rain commenced anew. The Captains looked sagely at the clouds, the soaking ground, and my umbrella, and then declared that further play that night was quite impossible. Whereupon Reds and Yellows, amid a pelting shower, raced towards the robing room, where dampness, towels, and drops of brandy were conspicuous features of the scene. Your "Tatler" went home straight. What with Billy, the rain, and his endeavours to see the game at those intervals when his umbrella was steady, he had passed a fearful evening for your sake.

This is the wet season; not good time for Hindoo philosophy or Aristotle. When animal man is dampened by meteorological vapour from the outside atmosphere, then his dermous shield leave off the transudo; his spirits rise when his skin corrugates into periwinkles, and he feel he want to make money. This is the present time philosophy in Bombay. Scientific meteorologist cannot explain. How can there be philosophy in make money? That is the major premiss. In the wet season my school philosophy shut up. The professor say—philosophy require dry scalp and no hair on the head. Professor is saying the fact with a proof. Hindoo boy learn philosophy, Whately's philosophy, Butler's philosophy, Hudibras' philosophy and many great authors of the poets and prosers: he learn great varieties of ancient philosophies because he got dry scalp and no hair on the head. The professor discern the true genious of philosophy. Kante is the pure reasoner of the critical, and the professor is the true reasoner nevertheless. Why? Because he know cause and effect in a great penetration of the philosophy and the head of the Hindoo boy, and he shut up the philosophy class in the monsoon. I am the admirer of the writing of the correct English to convey the language and and the meaning, and this the student must over be labouring to do. The foregoing is one of the golden maximum rules of my school to learn it off by heart; therefore I never forget, and I am striving to write the correct English of the intellectual. All the critics of the English education write, "He is a slipshod; she is a slipshod; they is a slipshod." Which *per force* of the grammar must be corrected, "They *are* the slipshod,' not like a dromedary jackass "They *is* the slipshod." But why they want to make refer to Hindoo boys' shoes? There are many more Latin phrasecologies for the example *minus* the slipshod. Never mind the philosophies and the correct English in July. In July the philosophy is to make money. All the mills of the cotton cloth textures in Bombay make money. My uncle is the secretary of the manufactory of the cloths, and he teach me the business at 7 P. M. There I see the money making. Ah it is the fine! Ram! Ram! Coin the money, Rs. 5,000, every day, and everybody get profit. To make the money is spurious philosophy, but to explain the theory, that is the nut in the river of Styx. Hindoo never peregrinate into the river of Styx. How can he explain the mystery? It is the necromancy of the time when the Friar's balsam filled the monasteries of the elder Plataganets with nuns of the Dooranee empire. Here is the brevious postulation:—"Everybody making money. Nobody losing money. General prosperity is the times in India." My uncle got explanation this way. "Jamasjee got spare cash, Rs. 5,000, and buy the espinning shares, Rs. 5,000. Total Rs. 5,000. Forty-nine other Jamasjees buy more shares, and prisoner No. 1—original Jamasjee—his Rs. 5,000 make Rs. 7,000. Jamasjee No. 2 make little less; No. 3 little less, but fifty persons make money and nobody make lose." This is the dunce explanation of the uncle Booby. These fifty persons make the premium money to count, but not proper explain. In the "Commercial Educator" standing on the master's table in my school, there is no explanation of the philosophy. Then what is the good of the higher education? Must Hindoo boy learn higher education in the Vienna Bourse? The moving pendulum variegate the distance from the centre of gravity. This sylogism is the axiomatic, and when the money move to the profit in one angle of the field, it takes recedence from the opposite angle, because the centre of gravity cannot go to one side; it must remain in centre according to the axiomatic law above established. I explain this to my uncle the Secretary. He got no sense, therefore he say with the cynical, "Your most obedient servant." After he laugh like an explosion fit, then he say, "Money got no gravity, but much ingravity. Bank-note never fall to the earth like the stone and the Newtonian apple of the great discovery, but fall upwards in the invariable custom of the law. All Bombay Parsee prove this law many time, and all the Insolvent Court poor fellows are victims of this law. Why they keep the bank-note with the upward wings and the ascend in the falling? Bombay rupees got centre of gravity, and when you sell espinning shares, my beloved nephew, take the *quid pro quo* in the hard cash, and make the jingle on the *thalee* like the argentine sound. You are a badly educated boy, the gravity and the ungravity are two; gravity in the currency, but no gravity in the currency note and the bank cheque. Your father ever got currency note and bank cheque in Sattara? Ah, you gudda!" This is the maternity uncle explaining the axiom of the money. Conceited vain man! In the ignorance of your depth I will devote my true philosophy to the ascertainment of the wonderful problematic of the Bombay money. I never say rogue to you, it is the undutiful expression for the uneducated, but I think you in the politeness of the affection a fool much more than the Shah of Persia, Baron Reuter, and the 157th Hindoo vakeel. When Lasseps dig the Suez Canal close to the walls of Teheran, Baron Reuter will steer the overland of the P. and O. steamer; then the Hindoo can go to England on the dry land, and no Shastri, no Veda can make the prohibition of the shendee and the moustache of both sides of the upper lip. I am the preparing candidate of the Civil Service of King Baron Reuter the First, and getting the Bombay degrees; then I begin the new Persian language of the competition. The world is 360 degrees in circumference of the globe, and Baron Reuter and Monsieur Lasseps going to cut 10 degrees out to make it fit in the 350 degrees. That is the mathematic geography of great wonders.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as chocolate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, for nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Dyspepsia and Dyspeptics we could not recommend a more valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, Globe, Medical Journal, &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 7TH JULY.

The monsoon set in here at last on the 3rd instant with a vigorous shower, which lasted about a quarter of an hour. It has rained as hard only twice since; but we have plenty of drizzling and disagreeable muggy weather. Grains have risen in price in consequence of the lateness of the rains. I hope the rain will pour down abundantly ere long, otherwise there will be a failure in the season's crops, which will affect prices seriously.

A recent trial before the Deputy Magistrate, wherein Dr. Wyllie, the Civil Surgeon, and Mr. Borrodaile, the Collector, figured as witnesses against each other, has created some excitement. The Collector's groom usually follows him in his morning walks, mounted on the master's horse, and he complained that the animal was startled by the Jehu of the doctor's bullock shigram driving on the left of the road, which the Collector backed in evidence. The defendant's driver, on the other hand, maintained he was on the right of the road, and was supported by the evidence of his master, solemnly affirmed to also. Decision was given against defendant who was fined Rs. 8.

In the late Parsee adultery trial, the Deputy Magistrate inflicted a fine of Rs. 1,000. This has now been remitted by Mr. Newnham, the Sessions Judge, who, in discharge of his functions, is reputed to be very painstaking, particular, and impartial.

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The chief subject for speculation just now is as to what the Cabul Envoy is supposed to be doing here. He is seen going about the station wrapped in mystery and a large turban, as unfathomable as the clouds that are now lowering on the top of Jakko. The surmises that have arisen on every side are curious as productions of vivid imaginations, but considered in themselves they are not worth much. The profoundest mystery appears to be observed as to the proceedings on foot, and though the prevailing idea is that it is "something about defining some boundaries or other," that is about the utmost limit of information that yet appears to have gone beyond the Viceroy and the Foreign Department.

Last Sunday the Archdeacon preached his farewell sermon in Simla, and started on the following Tuesday on his tour. He held a sort of levee during the last two or three days of his stay, owing to the number of persons who crowded to take leave of him; and there can be no doubt that during the short time he has been in Simla he has made himself as popular as he could possibly have done.

The rains have at last commenced. We have had several very heavy showers, and we may now see the clouds climbing about the hills or settling in the valleys, which is the surest sign of the rains, as that is the only time of the year this sight is seen.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

House of Commons, June 17.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

At the meeting of the Committee to-day, Mr. Ayrton presiding.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, of Bombay, was examined. In reply to the Chairman he said—I have been deputed as Secretary by the Bombay and Poona Associations to give evidence here. Their object is to represent the interests of India generally, and to give suggestions and representations to the Government in India and also to the Imperial Government here. I have travelled through the Bombay Presidency. I have made myself acquainted with its wants. The Bombay Association is composed of the principal natives of Bombay, and the Poona Association is composed of the Chiefs and Sirdars and representatives sent into it by the inhabitants of Poona, with a power of attorney in their favour. The members of the Bombay Association have often objected to the manner in which the administration of the Government of Bombay is carried on, inasmuch as in a good many respects it produce discontent. The predominant element in the Legislative Council is the Government. It is composed of the members of the Executive Government. The Commander-in-Chief, as one of the Council, takes no part in the civil business of the Executive Council and no prominent part in the business of the Legislative Council. Then there are one or two non-official members who are selected from the European community and two or three native members. The grievance felt by the natives to the Legislative Council is that the non-official element is in a minority. One or two of the native members are generally Sirdars or Chiefs of the Deccan, who are totally unacquainted with the chief business coming before it, and who require generally to employ an interpreter. The natives feel that, that being the case, they are not properly represented, and the native members being selected by Government and not selected by the people, the natives are helpless.

The Chairman—I am afraid we are wandering beyond the financial question.

Witness—Well, I would put it so—that the Council costs a certain sum of money, and it ought, therefore, to be efficiently constituted. It is in the power of the Legislative Council of Bombay to control the expenditure of the Government of ombay. I think they could do so if they pleased; but it would be for the advantage of the country if the Budget was brought into the Legislative Council and its items discussed one by one as in the House of Commons. If that was done a sufficient check over the expenditure would be established which does not exist now. Such a Budget was introduced in 1871, but last year it was done away with. When the Budget of 1871 was discussed, they strenuously objected to all proposals of fresh taxation, and with regard to matters of detail, some of the other members objected. They objected to the principle of one of the taxes proposed, viz., that on feasts, and it was abandoned. There were three laws brought forward by the Government for the purpose of raising funds to meet the deficit in this sum set apart by the Government of India for the local expenditure; first a tax for levying a contribution from the large Municipalties for the police; second a tax on the non-agricultural classes.

Mr. Fawcett—Was that the income tax?

Witness—It was called the non-agricultural cess. The third tax proposed was the tax on feasts. [The witness having stated the objections which were made to these taxes proceeded:] The hardship of the non-agricultural cess was that even mendicants and paupers, who were the heads of a family, were assessed to the extent of a shilling. It is quite true that there was power of appeal against the law, but that power of appeal required to be written on paper stamped to the value of a shilling, so that in appealing they had to pay the equivalent of the tax. The natives of Bombay, Poona, Surat, and Goozerat, petitioned against the tax. These measures of taxation were first determined in the Council of the Governor, and it was brought before the Executive Council, and there was no difficulty in passing them. In regard to the tax on religious usages, it is not optional to the man to give or not to give religious feasts when a relative dies. If he does not give them he becomes an excommunicated individual; he loses caste, so that it is incumbent on him to give them. The tax on feasts was nominally against Europeans also; but, as they never gave feasts to the sufficient minimum number of guests, they really escaped. The Inam Commission has also given great dissatisfaction to natives, being a great confiscatory tribunal, constituted by Government for the hearing and decision of their own claims, and one which has reduced many natives to beggary. [Witness read extracts from Sir J. Kaye's History of the Sepoy War, and other authorities condemnatory of this commission.] It is necessary that compensation should be given to the persons who have suffered from the proceedings of these tribunals of Government.

The Chairman—Speaking of the Government doing certain things, you are aware that it is their duty to see that no one escapes.

Witness—Yes.

The Chairman—If a great number of persons by wrong and fraud and crime in troubled times had exempted themselves from taxation, would it not be the duty of Government to investigate the matter and remedy it?

Witness—If it were a question of the salt tax or any ordinary tax it would be so; but there is not such a case; it is the case of Government depriving people by legislation of their legal remedies, assuming the function of legal tribunals themselves, and depriving people of property which had descended to them from generation to generation.

The Government appointed a tribunal for the purpose of investigating all these claims for exemption from the revenue.

Witness—Yes, but it was a tribunal not qualified to enter into the question in the same way as the ordinary judicial tribunals.

Are you aware that the ordinary courts could not have entered on these enquiries relating to what happened previous to the conquest of the country?

Witness—There is nothing to have prevented the ordinary tribunals from entering into all such questions; and if they would come before these ordinary tribunals the people would have been satisfied.

Has it not been the case that former Governments, who held the country, did not investigate these cases at all?

Witness—But that furnishes no criterion for the British Government, which is a perfectly just Government; and it would be a shame for the British Government to have followed the unjust example of any previous Government. I wish to call the attention of the Committee, also, to the fact that the Government of Bombay have sanctioned and carried out several important measures without having authority to do so. For example, the Inam Commission was carried on for several years without the authority of the Governor-General. In 1863, the Government sanctioned a local cess of one-sixteenth of a rupee for local improvements, and when the discontent forced itself on the attention of the Government, an *ex-post facto* law was passed in 1869 to legalise the past rates and to authorise the raising of a similar rate in future; also the City Survey operations, which were sanctioned by Government in Ahmedabad in 1863, and in Surat in 1867. The natives are also dissatisfied with the secrecy which prevails in the Government offices—they having no access to information they wanted. The Government have also carried through other measures by which the people feel aggrieved. One of these has created very great dissatisfaction in the towns where it has been introduced—I refer to the City Survey Act, the object of which was to assess certain lands claimed by Government on which certain houses within the Municipality were built with the view of dividing the assessment between the Government and the Municipality. That Act has proved a failure in a financial point of view, and has produced much hardship and suffering among inhabitants of the towns. No fewer than eight petitions was addressed against the measure—the object of it being alleged to be an attempt by Government to resume certain lands belonging to private individuals. [Witness cited a number of cases in which he alleged there were both tyranny and injustice in the proceedings of Government in the carrying the Act into effect, the officer against whom the charges of tyranny and injustice were made being chiefly Mr. Wade, of Broach.]

The Chairman—Has no enquiry been made into the conduct of Mr. Wade?

Witness—No. In July last the Government recorded a resolution in which the Government declared the City Survey operations in Surat had been financially a failure, and offering to make over the lands to the Municipality on certain terms. The cost of the operation was so great in consequence of the high salaries given to the officers in charge of the operations. The aggregate loss in Broach alone, since the commencement of the Survey, was Rs. 29,897. I would recommend the Committee to put a stop to the operations of the Survey. Another thing which has given great dissatisfaction to the inhabitants of the city of Bombay, is the legislation with reference to the Municipality of Bombay. They complain greatly of the obligation which that legislation imposes on them of employing officers at very high and extravagant minimum salaries. That, added to the liabilities and burdens of Bombay and the management of those highly-paid officers, resulted in disastrous results. When the Act came into operation the debts of the Municipality amounted to 30 or 40 lakhs of rupees, but after six years they had increased to very nearly a crore of rupees and a large portion of that increase had been incurred without the sanction and authority of the Municipal Corporation. It was the duty of the Government to have dismissed the Commissioner and Controller, but Government did not do so, and the result of this further mismanagement of the affairs of the Municipality led to great loss. Mr. Crawford persevered in his course of reckless extravagance to such an extent as to incur fresh debts to the amount of 19 lakhs, to pay off which a debt had to be raised last year. Mr. Crawford finally disappeared from Bombay under a cloud, and Government has now introduced, during the present year, a new Act for the government of the Municipality. [Witness proceeded to state the course of recent municipal taxation in Bombay with a view to showing its great increase, and he complained of the control given to Government over the police expenditure of the city, Government being able, without check or hindrance, to increase it as they pleased. It had been recently increased from 2½ lakhs to 4 lakhs, and would yet be increased to any extent.] The Municipality, thinking it was in good and flourishing circumstances in former days, were prevailed upon by Mr. Crawford to give a monthly allowance of Rs. 200 to the Government Police Commissioner, and when the great deficit in the accounts of the Municipality was discovered, they took away the monthly allowance referred to, but Government refused to sanction it, and they were ordered to continue the allowance. That is an important illustration of the fact that the Municipality have no control over the police expenditure. Since 1864 Government have enhanced the old taxation and imposed the following new taxes for municipal purposes:—1st, police rate; 2, lighting rate; 3, water rate; 4, halsl-core cess; 5, license tax; 6, market fees; 7, tobacco duty, although the town duties, wheel tax, &c., have been increased to the extent of 50 per cent. The increase of municipal taxation since 1864 amounts to 250 per cent. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald described the weight of the municipal taxation as crushing. The Government lands and buildings have been totally exempted also from municipal taxation.

Mr. Smith—Are you aware it is the same in this country at present?

Witness—I am not well acquainted with the arrangements in this country, but I think I saw some proposal lately in Bombay to remedy this. In Madras and Calcutta Government property, however, is assessed for municipal purposes, I think that the electoral powers given to the community of Bombay to elect a certain number of the members of the Municipal Corporation, is so framed as to exclude from voting large numbers of the responsible classes of the community, and also a large class of people from being returnable to the Corporation. Another feature is that the Bill confers extensive powers of interference and control on the Government, and that is subversive of all the independence and interests of the Municipality. The Bill also gives power to impose new taxes. It also vests the entire power of the Municipality in a Commissioner elected by the Government, and gives no effective control to the Municipal body. It also imposes new obligations to maintain asylums and hospitals.

Mr. Dennison (who took the chair, as Mr. Ayrton was compelled to leave): Were all these objections comprehended in petitions presented to the Government of Bombay and known to them?

Witness—Yes; they were made known to the Government in several petitions. Another measure was passed by the Bombay Government in 1869, called the Bombay Local Funds Act, for the purpose of making roads, erecting schools, travellers' bungalows, and other local works. But this cess has been exacted from all the ryots, with whom fixed settlements have been made for 30 years, and also from holders of rent-free land, which, I think, should not have been done, because the means of the ryots were taken into account when the settlement was made.

The Chairman—To how many distinct purposes this Local Funds Act applied?

Witness—Roads, education, dispensaries, and travellers' bungalows; but the Local Funds Act does not apply to the city of Bombay, the Municipality taking its place. Instead of the tax levied as a local fund being applied to local purposes, it is applied to imperial purposes, such as making a road which is to prove a feeder to railways.

The Chairman—What more beneficial purpose could the local funds be applied to than in placing a locality in connection with a railway?

Witness—I do not deny that it would be an advantage to the locality, but if it was contemplated to charge for the construction of roads to the local funds, the people would have been prepared for it had it been so announced at first.

Mr. Candlish—Are you aware that the roads are all local charges in this country?

Mr. Smith—The witness is giving his own view of the matter.

Witness—The District Commissioners very often refuse to entertain an application from the ryots of a district for a new local work unless the ryots, who have already contributed the cess, further contribute one-half the cost of the work. I know several instances, such as Ahmedabad, Broach, &c., in which members of the municipal committee of the district who exercised an independent opposition to certain measures proposed and carried in the committee, have been removed from the committee.

The Chairman—For your own sake you should be careful about giving any names, unless you are quite sure of the circumstances you are stating.

Witness—I give them on very high authority. [Witness here read several names of members so dismissed some years ago.] This shows how these local municipal committees are over-ridden by the presiding Government officer or collector. I can give several instances in which the proceedings of the committee have been disallowed by collectors.

The Chairman—We do not want too much detail. One well authenticated case is sufficient if it shows clearly that the action of the local municipal body is overruled by the collector.

The witness proceeded to cite several cases.

The Chairman—Would not a petition from the Committee to Government have protected them from being overruled by the collectors.

Witness—They do not like to come into collision with so great and powerful an officer.

The Chairman—Then the people of Bombay are very different from what they are in other parts of India if they are afraid to appeal to Government.

Witness—I speak of the mofussil.

Mr. Candlish—You mean to say that there is no remedy whatever against any high officer of Government on the part of the people.

The Chairman—I would not put words into the mouth of the witness which he has not used himself—words moreover which are not strictly true—because there is redress for the wrong-doing against any officer. It is too serious a thing to allow the witness inadvertently to state what is not strictly true.

After a few further questions—

Mr. Candlish returned to his question and thought the Chairman ought to have allowed him to put it to the witness, as the point was a very important one.

Mr. Smith—Instead of suggesting to the witness, you can ask if he means to say so and so.

Mr. Candlish having put his question in this amended form,

Witness said he did not mean to say there was no redress against the wrong-doing of any officer of Government, but practically the natives were afraid to make a complaint against any officer, and moreover if it were made it would be immediately remitted to the officer complained against for his report. [Witness continued his list of cases where the Collector had overruled the action of the Municipal body—those here [illegible] applying to Mr Borrodaille, of Ahmedabad —[illegible] perior revenue officer is Mr Ashburner.] [illegible], and [illegible] been presented by 700 inhabitants of [illegible] but Sir Philip Wodehouse refused to receive it, as it had not come through the regular channel. The petition reached him ultimately, but nothing has been done. On the occasion of a visit of the Governor to Ahmedabad, no one was allowed to be present at the levee except those who received invitations from the Collector, although the custom is that the people have access to a Governor when he is on a tour, in order to present any grievances to him. A large body of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, who had prepared a petition containing a list of grievances, were refused access to the Governor.

The Chairman—Then the gist of your complaint is that the inhabitants of the large and populous town of Ahmedabad were prevented by the interference of the local Collector from laying their complaints against himself before the Governor?

Witness—Yes. Then in Punderpoor in the Deccan there have been complaints of grievances, some people having been fined for walking on the wrong side of the road, and certain expenses for cisterns and reservoirs having been disallowed by the Government of Bombay. In regard to the applica[illegible]unds it is a subject of great complaint by th[illegible] districts and the people from whom they [illegible] collected that instead of suitable accommodation being erected for native travellers a large portion of the funds are expended in the erection of bungalows for European travellers; the expense of erecting such bungalows being mainly thrown on the local funds.

The examination was here adjourned.

BOMBAY.

Rain at Begach.—The fall of rain at Broach up till Monday amounted to eight inches.

Rain in Gujerat.—A Gujerat paper states that there was a heavy fall of rain throughout Gujerat last week.

Government Bakery.—We understand that Government have abandoned the idea of erecting a building for a bakery in Bombay.

Municipal Cases.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee disposed on Thursday of a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 60.

Revised List of the Justices of the Peace.—The revised list of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace is likely to appear in the next *Government Gazette*.

Accident.—On Thursday a boatman named Suddoo Bhickajee was seriously injured by the yard of his boat having accidentally fallen on him. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

We regret to hear that Mr. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer of Oomraotee, has been suffering from a severe attack of small-pox. Dengue, in a mild form, is prevalent in both Oomraotee and Akola.

Thefts and Robberies at Sattara.—A native paper states that thefts and robberies have considerably increased of late in the Sattara collectorate, and attributes this increase to the decrease in the strength of the police of the district.

Assaults at Caste Dinners, and Necessity for Enacting a Law.—The *Hitechu* advocates the desirability of enacting a law for securing peace in caste-dinners and caste meetings, and for preventing them from becoming disgraceful scenes of assaults and riots.

The Artizan and Working Classes.—A vernacular contemporary says that the importation of cheaper European manufactures has been fast ruining indigenous trades, and the artizan and working classes are being rapidly reduced to misery from want of occupation.

The Kot State.—A Gujerathee paper praises the widowed queen of Kot for her satisfactory management of her little State. The queen, says the writ

I cannot say whether they stood on a rising or a low ground.

Mr. Anstey—Now, sir, after this little incident, which has unfortunately occurred within the knowledge and hearing of the jury, do you think the intelligent portion of the jury will believe a word of what you say?

Witness—I have stated what I know. Mr. Brown and Mr. McDermott came up a few minutes afterwards, and I pointed out to them the spot where the Parsees had assembled in the compound of the Towers of Silence. There were fifty or sixty Parsees, not so many as a thousand. Mr. Brown went away to make a report to the Commissioner. The place whence I pointed out the Parsees was in the direction of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir's bungalow. Whilst I was there, or was going there, I did not see No. 16 near Sir Cowasjee's bungalow. I did not see there any men in charge of the toddy trees. I know Heerjee Jehanghir, brother of Sir Cowasjee; but if he was there I would not identify him as having been among the rioters. I have sometimes seen No. 16 near the toddy-trees. I don't know he has been the lessee of the trees for the last six years. I never ordered him off from the trees nor pushed him away. I have no explanation to give in reference thereto. I am not aware that he was at any time discharged by Mr. Brown. I did not hear any one say to Mr. Brown that he (No. 16) was a toddy-drawer. I did not say so, because I did not know that he was a toddy-drawer or a person in charge of toddy trees. Nobody asked me, and I never mentioned it. I did not want to make as large a haul of prisoners as we could: we arrested only such as were concerned in the destruction of the chawl and the tent. There were a number of persons armed with "sotas."

Mr. Anstey—How many guns and revolvers had they?

Witness—There were no guns, but "sotas," clubs, pickaxes, crowbars, hoes, &c.

Mr. Anstey—And hay-shacks?

Witness—Yes, they were at some distance, fifty or sixty yards. There were also huts occupied by mallees, bheestees, &c., but I don't know whether they were occupiers under the Parsee Panchayet.

To the Court—There are four or five huts there.

To Mr. Anstey—I gave a good many reasons yesterday for recognising the club marked D., with which one of the prisoners was running to strike Mr. Brown. More than any other mark on the stick, the police mark (a piece of [illegible]uck to it) is a better mark to recognise the club by.

[illegible]stey—Did you not hear some of the Parsees on [illegible]out, "Don't throw anything on the fire"?

[illegible]d not. I swear I heard no one about out to [illegible]ere was no havildar with me on the ground [illegible] single man among the prisoners whom [illegible]sterday whom I did not know by sight [illegible]pril. Most of those I pointed out at the [illegible] knew by sight before the 4th April. [illegible]5 was placed before the Commissioner [illegible]ent. On his being placed, I did not see [illegible]e out from his pocket a paper like [illegible]it to the Deputy Commissioner. A police[illegible] of his pocket a paper and gave it to Mr. Vin[illegible] occurred on the ground when the men were [illegible]re the Commissioner. I do not know he had [illegible]g notes of the names of the Commissioner and [illegible]men; but he was writing something on a piece of paper. This was after Mr. Souter and the police went into the compound. Prisoner No. 35 was in the Carwees' huts along with other prisoners; he was writing whilst Mr. Souter was in the compound, and the paper was given to Mr. Souter when he returned from the compound. I do not know whether the paper was returned by the Deputy Commissioner. I had seen prisoner on the hill between the 27th March and the 4th April. I did not see a notice in his hand, but prisoner Manockjee Dorabjee said he (prisoner No. 35) had come and served a notice on Jacob Jumal. I said it was all right.

Mr. Anstey—And yet before the magistrate you said prisoner had come to serve a notice, not that he did serve.

Witness—And I said the same thing here. I mean to say the same thing, that is, that he came to serve a notice. Manockjee and prisoner No. 35 went on one side and talked. I did not see them go and talk to the workmen. I did not see them talk to Mr. Duffy on the ground. I did not see them walking on the ground with Mr. Duffy. I could see from the burning ground the small door in the wall of the compound of the Towers of Silence. Of the sixty-one persons who were going up the hill on the morning of the 4th April I arrested nine or ten. They did not give me proper answers when I asked them where they were going. Baboolnath is a Hindu temple. I was not present when the sixty-one men were discharged by Mr. Souter. I was in the smaller compound where the Parsees were standing. I could not see or hear what was done or said in the one compound from the other compound. I never heard the reason why the sixty-one were discharged, and the Parsee retained in custody. I know most of the places in Bombay. I know the old piece-goods market.

Mr. Anstey—Do you remember appropriating to your own base uses some of the goods rescued from the shop of Dewcurn Annachund during a fire in the market?

Witness—Dewcurn's own servant was accused of appropriating the goods.

Mr. Anstey—Had you any other accomplices?

Witness—I had no accomplices.

Mr. Anstey—Were you not suspended for being concerned in that matter?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Anstey—By the neck or from your office? How long were you suspended?

Witness—Twelve or fourteen days. I was then restored to my office of duffedar.

Mr. Anstey—With a suitable reprimand as the newspapers say?

Witness—I was told to be more careful.

Mr. Anstey—And not be stealing any more goods. (A laugh.)

Witness—I was simply told by Mr. Souter to be more careful. Mr. Souter also made an enquiry himself. The goods were found, but I do not recollect the result of the case before the magistrate.

Mr. Anstey—The case was hushed up as the goods were recovered.

Witness—I was restored to my office.

Mr. Anstey—Were you not handcuffed?

Witness—No.

Mr. Anstey—There are persons who would swear to it.

Witness—They may, but it is untrue. I was not handcuffed.

Mr. Anstey—What is the nature of the office of a duffedar?—It has nothing to do with duffers, I suppose. (Laughter.)

Witness—The duties are the same as those of a jemadar.

To the Court—I was accused of stealing a silk handkerchief; the charge was dismissed by the magistrate.

To Mr. Anstey—I was not accused of stealing two pieces of silk. I was not taken handcuffed in charge of Mr. Wood, constable, and shown up in the piece-goods market as a frightful example. I did not see Coorjee Pragjee or Jacob Jumal on the disputed ground on the 4th April. I saw them in the Mazagon Police Office the same day. I saw them going into the office through the compound where the Parsee prisoners were kept. The Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendents of Police were in the office. There is a communication between the two compounds of the premises. I saw Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal going towards the place where the Commissioner was. Mr. Arthur Pelle was also there. I was on duty in the D district in 1866, but I was in the Girgaum section. I had heard of a dispute in 1865-67 on the ground between the Parsee Panchayet and some Hindus. I do not know whether a tent was cut down and a chawl pulled down by the Parsees in a manner similar to this. I have never heard of the police being present when persons recovered possession of any ground from other persons. I was never before present on such an occasion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew—When I went to the ground on the 27th March last, I did not know that the Parsee Panchayet claimed possession of the ground through their tenants. I knew Carwees were living on the ground, but I did not know who was in possession. I knew they were cultivating the trees and drawing toddy. When I got orders from Mr. Brown to go to the ground, I did not understand him to tell me to go and turn the Carwees out of possession. I was sent to arrest persons who should commit a breach of the peace. He did not tell me Coorjee Pragjee was going to take possession of the land. I don't remember telling Mr. Brown that Carwees were living on the ground. I did not ask him if I was to take the Carwees into custody if they prevented Coorjee and Jacob from taking possession of the land. I heard Coorjee and Jacob's names first mentioned on the 27th March last when I went there. I asked the men in the chawl that was afterwards destroyed whose men they were; and they mentioned Coorjee and Jacob's names. The chawl stood there on the 27th. I don't remember whether Mr. Brown mentioned to me Coorjee and Jacob's names before I went up. I had no instructions not to interfere with their men. I know the second prisoner is a contractor for buildings. There was a building being built inside the compound of the Towers of Silence; but I did not know he was the contractor for it. He is the owner of a garden near the new road leading to Cumballa Hill; and I have frequently seen him on that road. There were seventy-five prisoners in this case at the Girgaum Police Court, who had been arrested by the police on the ground but twenty-five were discharged by the magistrate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—On the 27th March I saw fifteen or twenty Purdasees, a Bhattia, and a Mahomedan sitting at the chawl, and there were materials [illegible]there. The Bhattia was not Coorjee Pragjee: he [illegible]Coorjee's man. I did not tell Mr. Brown at the [illegible]the narrow escape he had from being pounded [illegible]Bhattia. I called out to him, but he did not hear me. [illegible]ults of it after all the prisoners were arrested. Those [illegible]ty-nine resisted made no resistance. There were fifteen [illegible]wenty policemen on the ground, and they arrested [illegible]y or more men. I have for the first time identified the third prisoner here to-day. Prisoner No. 22 was brought to me from the direction of the door in the compound wall. Before the magistrate I stated he was arrested outside. I say even now he was arrested outside. I did not accompany the prisoners to the Mazagon Office: I followed them.

The witness was examined by Mr. Ferguson—Some of the prisoners who were arrested inside the compound were discharged, and the rest were given in my charge. (A number of prisoners are pointed out.) All these men were there, engaged in pulling down the chawl and the tent, and there were others. These men were in my custody on the ground. Parsees, when they attend a funeral, put on a long, loose coat with a waistband. They go in pairs, and each holds the end of a handkerchief between them. Parsees wear a waistband on funeral and other occasions. The loose coat I mentioned reaches half way below the knee. I saw no Parsees in such a kind of dress on the morning of the 4th April. The men I saw inside the compound had small skull cups and shirts with short sleeves. They had no turbans on. The huts belonging to the bheesties, mallees, and gowlees were situated on the Collector's ground. It is a fact that most of the vacant ground on Malabar Hill is occupied by Carwees. Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir's bungalow is over a thousand paces from the municipal burning ground. I see this "sota" (exhibit D) The paper on it was not put by the police, but by the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court. There was a havildar on the ground where the row occurred. I saw prisoner No. 35 hand one paper only to the Deputy Commissioner.

To the Court—Yes, it is true I said one of our policemen took it out of prisoner's pocket and handed it to the Deputy Commissioner.

To Mr. Ferguson—I suspected the sixty-one persons who were going up the hill and arrested them. There were fifteen or sixteen men in Mr. Brown's compound when I went up the hill in the morning. When I returned to the bungalow, between 12 and 1 o'clock that day, I found there sixty-one men. They were released at the Mazagon Police Office. They had been committing no offence that I know of. With reference to the charge against me, the Commissioner himself made a private enquiry, and I was reinstated in my office as duffedar. I subsequently Dewcorn recovered his goods, but I do not know where he recovered them. On the 27th March, there was no roof or covering to the chawl. The work of building the chawl was going on. I told Mr. Branson that the Parsees who were arrested made no resistance, but I was going to add that others escaped. I took sticks from the hands of those whom I arrested. I showed them to Mr. Brown, who told me to keep them together. I took all the sticks and produced them before the magistrate.

To the Foreman of the Jury—I believe all the prisoners were handcuffed when they were sent to the Mazagon office. One or two may have been without them: I cannot say. The Parsees sometimes go to the Towers to pray on festivals; not always. If a funeral had gone up on the 4th April, I would not know. I don't keep a watch on the main gate. After depositing the dead, the Parsees remove their loose gowns and waistbands.

On Mr. Anstey's application, the numbers of the prisoners were again changed before another witness was called.

Bhowanee Kessowjee, examined by Mr Ferguson—I am police havildar No. 735, D division. I remember a day on which a tent and chawl were destroyed at Malabar Hill. I first went to the ground on the hill with ten or eleven policemen about half-past 8 o'clock in the morning. It is Government land. There was a fire burning there. Further on are some huts occupied by gowlees, bheesteas, &c. I saw men on the ground breaking stones. They were about twenty-five or thirty men. I went about on the ground. My attention was drawn to some Parsees sitting inside the Tower of Silence. (Corrects himself.) I meant sitting inside the compound of the Towers. From the spot where I stood I could not see into the Towers. There were about 100 or 150 men sitting. I was standing a long way off from the burning ground. I was about a thousand koss (two thousand miles). (Corrects himself.) I meant to say about a thousand paces, that is, from this witness-box as far as the Apollo Pier. I was standing up in the direction of the bungalow in which Sir Cowasjee Jhanghir lives. I made a report of what I had seen to Mr. Brown and the jemadar. I next went to the tent and stood where the fire was burning. Smoke was issuing from the rubbish. There was no blaze. The chawl and the tent were then broken by Parsees, Iranees, Ghattees, and some Mahomedans. The men came from inside the compound of the Towers of Silence. They came out of a small door-way, which I could see from where I stood. Men also came from other directions. Some came from the direction of the Baboolnath Temple along a footpath by the side of the wall of the Towers of Silence. About 300 persons came, armed with thick sticks, pickaxes, hoes, and crowbars. They came and broke down the chawl and the tent. I saw some men directing others to pull down the chawl and the tent. I can recognise them. They were (points out Nos. 1, 6, 2, 18 and 29.) I cannot identify any more. They had different dresses then. I heard the first prisoners say to the men, "Break down the chawl and the tent at once." I simply saw Nos 6 and 2 there. No. 18, said "Break down at once, be quick." No. 29 was simply on the ground. When the crowd rushed down upon the ground, I did not see what became of the twenty or thirty men who were breaking stones. Besides those I have pointed out I saw on the ground Nos. 24 and 48. I cannot identify any more persons. Prisoners are dressed better than they were on the 4th April; and they are not in the same sort of dress. They broke down the chawl and the tent and cleared the place. The fragments were thrown on the fire and some towards Back Bay down the hill. I arrested the men—not all the 300. The jemadar and peons arrested some. The rest ran away in the direction of the Baboolnath temple, and some ran into the compound of the Towers of Silence. I saw No. 24 breaking down the tent. I saw No. 48 throwing some pieces of wood into the fire. The wood was jungle wood belonging to the chawl and the tent. Prisoners threw down on the ground the sticks, crowbars, pickaxes, &c. I kept the sticks together, and they were in my custody until they were produced before Mr. Cooper. The sticks are the same that are produced here. There are two or three bundles of them. (Four bundles are brought in—three of sticks and one containing a pickaxe and chunam pounders.) Those are the sticks I picked up on the ground and produced before the magistrate. There is a fourth bundle of sticks, of which I know nothing. The chawl and tent were broken down by means of these sticks. They have been sent here from the Police Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey—Before the 4th April I knew by sight all the persons I have pointed out. I also knew by sight the persons whom I identified in the Police Court. They had a different dress—they were not dressed as Europeans, Mahomedans, Jains, Jews, Sikhs, or Hindus. They were dressed in trowsers and shirts; they have trowsers and shirts on now; but they had not on the 4th their turbans and coats. The Hindus were dressed in bhotees, bundees and turbans. They have now on the same sort of dress; but their dress then was soiled. I find it difficult to recognise them on account of their cleanliness. I saw no fire-arms. Prisoners offered no resistance in my presence. I had seen the burning ground before. I know that the sweepings are thrown on the burning ground at 4 o'clock in the morning. I did not hear anybody of either party say "Don't throw anything on the fire." I saw no funeral going up that day. I did not know it was a great Parsee festival on the 4th April. I identified at the Police Court Nos. 21, 31, 33, 16, 15, 14, 49, 50, 23, 45, 40, 23, 27, 11, 12, 20, 35, 38, and 22, not one of whom I have identified here to-day. I have pointed out some to-day whom I did not identify at the Police Court. Had the prisoners been arranged in the same arithmetical order as they were at the Police Court I might have identified them all. (Laughter.) The prisoners may trust to the honour of the police that the sticks in the bundles will not be changed. (Laughter.) They were kept in a room in the magistrate's office. There is only one pickaxe and one hoe. It is not true that the men rushed upon the ground like a band of terrible barbarians, each armed with a pickaxe, or hoe, or crowbar. (A laugh.) In all the three bundles there is only one pickaxe, one hoe, one crowbar, three chunam pounders, fifteen rafters, and twenty-four sticks. There were 300 people, and each had a pickaxe, or hoe, or crowbar, or stick, or rafter. I account for there being only 45 weapons by the fact that the rest were thrown over the well of the compound of the Towers of Silence. I have said that those who ran away threw down their weapons, and that those who were arrested were arrested with their weapons in their hands. Mr Duffy did not tell me the pickaxes, hoes and crowbars were his. If I knew five minutes ago that he had said so, I should have made a different answer. (A laugh.) I found the dog-chain attached to this pickaxe when I picked it up.

The witness's cross-examination was not finished when the Court adjourned until this morning.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 5th July 1873.

	Open 1,266¼ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		85,228 15 0
Merchandize		1,11,450 11 0
Electric Telegraph		663 12 0
Municipal Trains, &c.		640 0 0
Total Rs.		1,97,983 6 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles	Total Rs.	2,08,830 13 2
	Decrease Rs.	10,856 7 2

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 13TH JULY, 1873.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 194 and 207.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 348 and 322.
Anthem—Lord, for thy tender mercy's sake.
The offertory will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (Celebration), Sermon. Hymn 135 and 309.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 299 and 279.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 201 and 95.
11-30 A.M.—Holy Communion. Offertory to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 313, 329 and 238.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 188 and 179.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 363, 181, and 317.
The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATHIPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon in Hindustani.
9 A.M. and 3 P.M.—Tamil Services.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in English. Hymns 139, 315 and 343.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 45, (Tune St Paul—154.)
Para 50, (Tune St. Gregory—145.)
Hymn 165 (Tune Ewing—249.)
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 22 (Tune New St Ann—132.)
Psalm 51 (Tune Salzbourg—159.)
Para 54 (Tune Evan—91.)
Anthem—How beautiful upon the mountains. Page 101
Collections for the Scottish School's Building's Fund.

HIGH COURT.—12TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

247-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Vurreen Hajee &c. and others v Nanbai, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani. (Part heard).
334-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mungesh Raghunath v Fatmabebee widow—Dr. Dallas.
291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee C. and others v Nusserwanjee Ardaser Wadia—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.
338-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fatmabebee and another v Nunneebebee widow—In person.
555-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dhunsookdas Judunroy and others v Hasareemull Ruttonchund—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.
532-72—P Dinshaw—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.
374-72—J C Cama—Sormul Ramjus v Goculdas Khoosbaldas—Chalk and Turner.
633-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jeze Francisco de Souza v Navalbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

55-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jadawbai, widow, v Manockchund Lobchund—Dallas and Lynch.
948-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Joharimul Dulsookray v Gopalrao Myral—Tyabjee and Sayani and P Cawasjee.
294-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Tribhovundas Purshotumdas v Jaithabhoy Khoobhall and another—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
850 70—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey—Narayen Crustna Laud and others v Ramrutton Sukharam and others—Dallas and Lynch, and Manisty and Fletcher.
594-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mohunlall Kessowram v Aberchund Sahebchund and another—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia v The Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company—Tyabjee and Sayani.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP ESMAIL, 816 tons, Captain H. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (April 20) with a cargo of 629 bales jute, 1,000 bundles gunnies, 12,999 bags rice, and 50 bundles twine. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. N. J. Ebram.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Master, Mr. Senior, Miss Smith, and twenty-three deck passengers from different ports. She brought the following cargo:—From Bussorah—36 bundles specie and one bag rice. From Bagdad—1 bundle specie, 2 bags drugs, 2 cases sugar, 26 bags gall, and 22 bags drugs and gall. From Bushire—24 carboys and 30 cases rosewater, 1 box instruments, 8 bundles specie, 15 bales cottons, and 1 box patterns. From Bahrein—3 bundles specie and 1 package pearls. From Linga—7 packages specie, 1 bundle pearls, 22 bags shells, and 1 bag sharkfins and fishmaws. From Bunder Abbas—2 bundles specie, 14 bags rose, and 5 cases sulphur. From Muscat—4 bundles specie, 1 bundle pearls, and 5 cases piecegoods. From Gwadur—1 bundle specie and 23 dubbers ghee. From Kurrachee—1 bale cotton, 1 case silver ware, and 66 packages merchandise; and 3 packages transhipment goods for Calcutta.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	JULY.		LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	IN. FT.			H. M.	IN. FT.
0 6 m	4 10	Saturday	12	6 24 m	7 8
1 4 a	7 6			7 10 a	2 4
0 58 m	4 11	Sunday	13	7 11 m	3 3
1 44 a	7 6			7 58 a	3 0
1 31 m	4 8	Monday.....	14	8 0 m	8 9
2 20 a	6 10			8 52 a	3 9
2 54 m	4 2	Tuesday.....	15	8 55 m	8 4
3 18 a	6 1			9 46 a	4 6
3 53 m	3 7	Wednesday ...	16	9 47 m	7 8
4 5 a	5 3			10 41 a	4 11
4 38 m	3 1	Thursday.....	17	10 51 m	6 7
4 58 a	4 11			11 40 a	5 1
5 14 m	3 2	Friday	18	0 4 m	5 2
5 58 a	3 5			0 13 a	5 2

Moon—Full, 10th, 11h. 23m. A. M.

HIGH COURT.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A. & E. MISQUITA AND OTHERS v. ANNE PENNELL.

IN this suit, which has been brought for the removal of the defendant from the testamentary guardianship of Caroline and Anne, the infant daughters of the late Henry Stevens, a rule was on the 17th of April last granted calling on Mrs. Pennell to show cause, if any, why Mrs. Misquita, their mother, should not have the custody of the infant plaintiffs, pending the hearing of this suit.

The defendant, we understand, delivered up the children to Mrs. Misquita shortly after the service of the rule, which on Monday last was brought on, when the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared to show cause, and Mr. Pigot was instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley to support the rule.

Mr. Scoble, having read the plaint, proceeded to read and comment on the affidavits made in support of the rule, but he said he did not propose to go through the other affidavits made against the rule on the part of the defendant or those in reply on behalf of the plaintiffs, but suggested that the motion should be allowed to stand over and the hearing of the suit expedited and that in the meantime the children should be sent to the Nuns' School at Parel and their expences paid by the receiver appointed in suit No. 543 of 1872 of the estate of their father, the late Henry Stevens, Mr. Pigot in reply having contended that no cause whatever had been shown.

His Lordship ordered that the motion should stand over until the hearing, which was fixed for the 4th proximo, the Advocate-General undertaking on behalf of his client that she would not in the meantime interfere, by habeas corpus or otherwise, with the present custody of the infant plaintiffs, the proceedings and order of that day to be without prejudice to the rights of any of the parties to the suit.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Bhutta Nursey and Girdhur Nursey, barbers.
Narrayen Hurry, tailor.
Dorabjee Nowrojee, formerly a merchant, at present unemployed.
Jolta Venarsee, Damodhur Candass, and Munchabace, widow of the late Pittamber Gopall, who lately carried on business in partnership as dealers in ink.
Jeewun Munjee, haberdasher.
Ora Cumroodeen Cassamjee, dealer in toys, paper, ink, pens, &c.
Walljee Carra, formerly a petty dealer in piece-goods, and latterly a metta.
Keshar, Woman, labourer.
Memon Ahmed Jooma, formerly a dealer in fire-wood, at present unemployed.
Rustomjee Pestonjee Vakeel, bill-collector.
Pursbotam Janardhun, and Gomteebace, widow of the late Janardhun Ramchund, the first-named insolvent is an English writer, and the second unemployed.
Abdool Rahimon Oomer Khuttib, Munjee Nagoor Meera, Ooeman Ahmed Mohedeen, and Syed Ahmed, trading under the name and firm of Munjee Mahomedjee Meera Neena and Co., as dealers in goat skins.
Memon Oosman Cookerda, servant in the employ of one Ally Jakarias.
Jumall Dossa, who lately traded with Dhunjee Mahomed and Cullian Rowjee under the style of Jumall Dhunjee & Co., and now unemployed.
Peter Xavier Pires, sub-inspector in the Public Health Department.
Noorbhoy Dawoodjee, Esmaljee Dawoodjee, and Doosajee Dawoodjee, the first and third named insolvents are dealers in cutlery, and the second a dealer in spices.
Esea Mohideen bin Ameer Saheb Dhamonkar, fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company's Office.
Edmond Craske, engineer in the P. & O. Company.
Poonsee Walljee, metta.
Ganda Geega, lately a ghee merchant.
Ballajee Mahadoo, muccadum of labourers for landing and shipping goods.
Mahadowjee Dayall, hawker in piece-goods.
Coostna Muttoojee, cart-driver.
Dhurma Muttoojee, cart-driver.
Dossabhoy Hormusjee, formerly an English writer, now unemployed.
Bhawoo Meeya bin Sona Meeya, dealer in leather.
Babajee Yessoo and Pandoo Bhiccoo masons.
Bamjee Assur and Nursey Narroo, who lately traded in partnership with Munjee Ramjee under the name and firm of Ramjee Assur and Munjee at Bombay, Meeraj, and Sangli, as general merchants.
Nusserwanjee Byramjee, toddy shop-keeper.
Eduljee Pestonjee, inspector in the Clothing Agent's Office.
Khoja Vulleebhoy Meetha, broker.
Soondordass Wagjee, general merchant.
Mowjee Moorarjee, dealer in sweetmeat.
John Alexander Menezes, broker.

INDIAN ITEMS.

HOMICIDE.—Ms. Byrne, Executive Engineer, Umballa Waterworks, who was reported to have caused the death of a native of the Kulsea State some weeks ago, was brought before Mr. Roberts, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Umballa, under Section 304 Indian Penal Code, charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and after a careful enquiry, was discharged on Wednesday last.—*Indian Public Opinion*, July 8.

DEATH OF DR. STEWART.—Towards the latter end of last month we announced an improvement in the health of Dr. Stewart, Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, of whose condition very unfavourable statements had previously been made. We regret now to learn that the improvement spoken of was but temporary and delusive, and that Dr. Stewart died at Dalhousie on the 5th instant from disease of the brain. He was to be buried, our correspondent writes, with the military honours due to his rank.—*Pioneer*.

IMPETUOUS COOLIES.—On Saturday last we witnessed a ducking involuntarily taken by a Mogul gentleman who arrived here by the steamer Dacca. The passenger boat arrived at the wharf, but before the gentleman in question could get a good footing on the steps, a rush was made by these eager coolies at the baggage, and the person they were so very anxious to serve was forced into the water. We should have shared the same fate had we not used the toe of our boot. Surely nothing is easier than to have a few policemen on the wharf to keep away these herds of idlers, especially on steamer days, and we invite *a qui de droit* to see into this.—*Arakan News*.

DOMESTIC FELICITY.—One Moti Lal Mullik charged two natives before one of the Calcutta magistrates, with having enticed *both* his wives from his house during his absence. The complainant said that the defendants, who were his friends, went to his house some time ago, and somehow induced his wives to accompany them away. They had ornaments on them to the value of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250. The defendants then kept both his wives at the house of one Luki Narain. Two days after they turned his wives out of the place, and he (complainant) found them at the Sham Bazaar Bridge without any ornaments on their persons. His Worship postponed the case for the evidence of the man in whose house the wives of the complainant were said to have been secreted.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On the night of Saturday last, a most daring attempt at robbery was made on the Secretariat buildings in Rangoon. Two gentlemen who occupy rooms on the upper floor of the building in question had their suspicions aroused by the loud and continued barking of a dog belonging to one of them, and, on going into the passage found one of the light-fingered nocturnal explorers of the town secreted in a dark corner; they immediately gave him chase but he proved too sharp and fleet for them; and after dodging them awhile he made his way to that part of the building where a water pipe is fixed for carrying away the rain water; deftly laid hold of the same, and slid down to the ground whence he soon disappeared.—*Rangoon Gazette*, July 1.

ANOTHER WOLF BOY.—A novelty in the shape of a *wolf-boy* has just arrived at Lucknow, and has been handed over to Dr. Whisbaw to undergo a process of taming in the lunatic asylum. The boy, who is now about twelve years of age, was, it is said, carried off by wolves when an infant, and has remained with them until caught a short time since, and recognized by his parents. At first he walked on all fours, now he walks on his two feet only, he has long hair on the head; the body is much scarred, he cannot speak nor understand a single word, his parents could not keep him because he attacked and tried to devour them at night; he tears raw meat to pieces with his teeth and eats it as ravenously as any wolf would; he bites and snaps at any one who attempts to touch him.—*Pioneer*.

A STRIKE.—We hear that on Friday last about five hundred of the native mechanics employed in the steam factory of the Government dockyard at Kidderpore struck work, and that they are still "holding out," pending the result of a reference of their alleged grievances to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. As far as we are able to understand the object of the strike, it appears to be the abrogation of a departmental rule or order which renders an absentee, when absent on French leave, liable to a forfeiture of half a day's pay for each day he is so absent? and also as a protest against Sundays being treated by the local authorities as an ordinary working day as regards pay. In other words, these benighted heathens demand two ordinary days' wages for breaking the Sabbath.—*Indian Daily News*.

IT is with feelings of deepregret that we announce the death, by drowning, of Captain Goodrich, of the British bark Queen of Ceylon, which melancholy event happened in the Rangoon river on the night of Friday, the 27th ultimo. It appears that the deceased, whilst standing in a sampan, which was conveying him on board the Colonel Fytche, and being preoccupied in an animated conversation with a friend who was accompanying him, over-balanced himself, in attempting to sit down, fell into the river, and roseno more. His body has not as yet been found, but his hat was picked up the next morning, near the wharf at the foot of the Soolay Pagoda road by Mr. Supervisor Stenhouse of the P. W. D. Captain Goodrich was in the prime of life, and by his many endearing qualities had raised around him a large circle of friends who deeply bemoan his untimely death, and greatly sympathise with his young and bereaved widow, to whom he had been married just a month before he left England on this (his last voyage.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

UMBALLA.—A Christian woman has been apprehended by the police for cashing a cheque for twenty rupees which did not belong to her. It appears that the cheque which was delivered through the post was intended for another woman, but of the same name; however she sent her son, a lad of sixteen or seventeen years of age, to the treasury to cash it, and the cheque was returned for want of endorsement. The next day the cheque was sent for payment duly endorsed accompanied with a letter, and the money was paid. Some days afterwards the proper party wrote to Rawul Pindee enquiring about her remittance, which was overdue, the answer received was that the cheque had been forwarded to her address, and advice of its being cashed had been received. The police were then informed, and had it not been for her son, who had gone to beg in the Civil Lines at some gentleman's house, it would have been a matter of some difficulty to have captured the thief. The gentleman enquired of the lad his name, and as the circumstances appeared suspicious, he gave him a note to the address of the police officer and told him he would receive two rupees from him. Instructions were given to the police officer how to proceed in the matter, and he found out the woman and took her into custody. I am not informed when her case is coming off, but I will let you know if I hear anything more on the subject.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE LIVINGSTONE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

A ZANZIBAR letter in the *Cologne Gazette*, dated the 9th May, says—"I should like to give more favourable news about Cameron's expedition to join Livingstone. When I wrote last Cameron and Dillon were at Kikoka. According to his latest letter Cameron had proceeded to Kisemo, and left it with the intention of taking another route than the usual one. Lieutenant Murphy and young Moffat, Livingstone's brother-in-law, were both suffering from fever, but had left on the 20th Bagamoyo, the point of departure on the coast, to follow Cameron and Dillon. They were not ready for the journey, yet they went because their carriers were deserting, and, not to lose them all, they left behind part of their baggage, and travelled on as well as they could. I do not know how far they will be able to go. They were short of money, and in consequence of the long delay, they now find the country a large marsh."

REFORM IN SPAIN.

SENOR SALMERON has been elected President of the Spanish Cortes, and entered upon his duties on the 13th inst. On that day the new Ministers made a declaration in the Cortes in which they acknowledged the gravity of the present state of affairs. They stated that it was necessary to reorganize the army and restore discipline, and they approved the revision of the military regulations whereby soldiers guilty of offences will meet with due punishment. They declared it urgently necessary to put down the Carlists, and for that purpose to put martial law in force against the insurgents. With regard to social reforms, the programme of the Ministry is to improve the condition of the working classes, and with this object the Government favours the establishment of joint commissions of masters and men who will devise means for avoiding strikes and settle the conditions of children's labour. The drawing up of the Constitution is to be accelerated and a committee is to be appointed to determine as quickly as possible the boundaries of the Federal States. The Ministerial declaration, which was received with loud cheers, concluded as follows:—"We must prove that we are not a danger to Europe or to ourselves. We must save the Republic." The Government have also announced that the separation of Church and State was to be a portion of their programme. Motions have been introduced into the Cortes to empower the Executive to make a forced levy of a hundred million pesetas, to despatch a commission to the seat of war to report on the state of affairs, and to adopt more vigorous measures to put an end to the insurrection.—*Pall Mall Budget*.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—M. Nusserwanjee.
1228 Elcano, Brown—Farnham & Co.
1224 Wm. Woodbury, Heniman—Farnham & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

455 Bluche, Bara—Messrs. Edward Baudry & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Logan—Edward Bates & Co.
1469 Knight Campanion, Cassey—Lawrence & Co.
1353 Richard Wright, Cruickshank—Lawrence & Co.

NOT FIXED.

540 Annie, Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.
618 Gallileo, Allen—Volkart Brothers.
1347 Golden City, Jones—The Captain.
1070 Hermon, Shaw—The Captain.
1433 Hampden, McDonald—W. Nicol & Co.
600 Marie, Surenga—Volkart Brothers.
800 Peeress, Morris—The Captain.
1158 Royal Family, Hoge—Lawrence & Co.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—Edward Bates & Co.
1115 Tivoli, Greig—Wallace & Co.
1031 Villa Franca, Peterson—The Captain.
1400 Birmingham, Durham—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

786 Torino, Carrino—Remington & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1453 Virago, Langlands—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR OVERLAND MAIL.

1185 Travancore, Eastley—P. & O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &C.

973 Arethusa, Paulovich—Austrian Lloyd Co.

FOR CHINA, &C.

1216 Geelong, Babot—P. & O. Co.